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QUARTERLY PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORTNT: AID-OFDA-G-15-00200

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Programme Title:		Life-saving WASH, nutrition and relief commodity interventions in Central Darfur and East Darfur	
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Project Dates		08/01/2015 – 07/31/2016	
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Type of Disaster/Hazard:		Civil Strife	
Time Period Covered by the Report:		08/01/2015 – 09/30/2015	

Executive Summary

Central Darfur

During this reporting period the security situation was relatively stable. Communities in the project areas were able to travel to cultivation land and all the project areas remained accessible. There was a decline in the nutritional status of a large number of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases and some severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases, due to procurement difficulties through external agencies, and also because of an increase in prevalence of diarrhoea and other water borne diseases and its impact on nutritional status of beneficiaries. There was limited availability of both Super Cereal plus (SC+) Supplementary Feeding materials, from the World Food Programme (WFP), and ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF), from UNICEF.

This reporting period also coincided with the rainy season. Major activities conducted during this period were the follow-up visits to the community regarding the operation and maintenance of water supply system in the IDP camps in collaboration with Water and Environment Services (WES).

East Darfur

The security situation in Yasin and Shaeria localities remained calm in the reporting period, while there was cattle rustling reported in Shaeria (September), there was no significant impact on population movements. Measures already put in place by the state government to stem criminal activity and tribal conflict seemed to be effective; peace initiatives by the state government eased tensions between the Rezigat and Maaliya, where efforts to foster peace and harmony remained on course.

The rainy season slowed the implementation of the planned activities. There was also a delay in approving the WASH Technical Agreement (TA) at the Federal level with the final approval only being granted in September. Despite this setback, community and resource mobilisation continued. Project implementation is expected to accelerate in the second quarter especially with the approval of the TA allowing commencement of activities in the new areas of Muhajerja, Shaeria and Yasin.

SECTOR 1: NUTRITION

Objective 1: Nutrition – Improved nutritional status of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in target areas

Table 1: Summary of project activities planned and executed during the quarter (Central Darfur only)

Activity	Comments
Sub-sector 1: Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	
Supporting of 4 SFP Centres	<p>Central Darfur In this reporting period there were: 1466 new cases admitted. 132 boys and 142 girls under 12 months, and 299 boys and 322 girls between 12 and 59 months. 571 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were admitted.</p> <p>Tearfund started its intervention in Central Jebel Marra (JM), opening 2 new nutrition centres in Golo and Kiling villages; 705 of the new admissions were from that area. Tearfund is the only INGO providing nutrition services in upper Jebel Marra.</p> <p>419 cases were discharged from the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) during this quarter, 298 children U5s of age and 121 PLW. The cured rate, defaulter rate, death rate, and non-respond rate were 92.1%, 6.2%, 0% and 1.7% respectively which indicate effectiveness and quality of the TSFP programme.</p> <p>Performance indicators in SFP are within sphere recommended standards, >75% cure rate, <5% death rate. There were 0 deaths recorded.</p>
Sub sector 2. Management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	
Supporting 4 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) centres	<p>Central Darfur In this reporting period: 588 cases were admitted to OTP during the reporting period in both camps (280 girls and 308 boys).</p> <p>High rates of Oedema cases were reported with 174 cases, or 61% of total SAM admissions during the reporting period. Most of them were from upper Jebel Marra, from Golo and Kiling villages.</p> <p>152 cases were discharged: (128 cured, 16 defaulters and 2 non respond and 6 deaths) that indicates the following performance rates- cured 84.2%, defaulted 11%, deaths 4 % and non-responders 1%.</p>
Support - 1 Stabilization Centre (SC) (MoH facility)	<p>Central Darfur: In collaboration with the Sudan Ministry of Health (SMOH) Tearfund is supporting the stabilization centre (SC) in Nertiti hospital.</p> <p>Discharged 57 cases Results from the indicative rates showed cured 81%, defaulted 5%, deaths 12% and non-responders 2%</p> <p>The death rate during the reporting period was slightly higher than Sphere recommended standards of performance indicators in SC (>75% cure rate, < 15% defaulter rate, <10% death rate), however the project records 7 deaths in SC. Most of the SC deaths (5) were from upper JM, where there is lack of health and nutrition services, and the widespread use of traditional treatments and traditional healers.</p> <p>Total new admissions to SC in August and September were 27 children (13 boys and 14 girls)</p>
Training of Health Care Workers on CMAM & IYCF	<p>Central Darfur No activities reported in this quarter in. Activities to start in next quarter</p>
Sub sector 3. Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behaviour Change	
Health education activities	<p>Central Darfur 1891 caregivers received health and nutrition messages over feeding centres, home visits and women clubs. 70% of these were in the new sites in upper Jebel Marra.</p>

Table 2: Sector 1 Impact indicator progress

	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter	Cumulative progress to date
Sub-sector 1: Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)				
Number of sites managing moderate acute malnutrition	2	Central Darfur: 4	Central Darfur: 2 new nutrition centre established during the reporting period in Golo and Killing in Upper Jebel Marra	Central Darfur: 4
Number of people admitted to Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) services by sex and age (0-11 months, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-49 years, 50-60 years, 60+ years)	N/A	Central Darfur Total:3,447 (1,655 male & 1,972 female) 180 PLW aged 15-49 years) 1052 Children 0-11 months (505 boys and 547 girls) 1395 Children 1-4 years months (1150 boys and 1245 girls)	Central Darfur: 1466 new cases admitted. (431 male and 1035 female) PLW:571 (aged 15 to 49 years) 174 under children 0-11 months (132 boys and 142 girls) and 621 between 1-4 years (299 boys and 322 girls)	Central Darfur: 1466 new cases admitted. (431 male and 1035 female) PLW:571 (aged 15 to 49 years) 174 under children 0-11 months (132 boys and 142 girls) and 621 between 1-4 years (299 boys and 322 girls)
Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), by sex and age.	0	Total: 120 community volunteers Women: 80 Men: 40	Central Darfur No activities reported in this quarter. Activities to start in next quarter	Central Darfur: No activities reported in this quarter. Activities to start in next quarter
Sub-Sector 2: Management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)				
Number of beneficiaries treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by sex and age. (0-11 months, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-49 years, 50-60 years, 60+ years)	N/A	Central Darfur: 1793 children 0-11 months (932 boys and 861 girls) 1654 children between 12 months and 5 years old (860 boys and 794 girls) Total 3,447 children (1792 boys and 1655 girls)	Central Darfur: 588 cases were treated for SAM during the reporting period in both camps (280 girls and 308 boys). 179 children aged 0-11 months (94 boys and 85 girls) and 409 children between 12 months and 5 years (214 boys and 195 girls)	Central Darfur: 588 cases were treated for SAM during the reporting period in both camps (280 girls and 308 boys). 179 children aged 0-11 months (94 boys and 85 girls) and 409 children between 12 months and 5 years (214 boys and 195 girls)
Number of sites established / rehabilitated for inpatient and outpatient care	0 OTP	Central Darfur: 2 OTP	Central Darfur: 2 OTP centres are functional	Central Darfur: 2 OTP centres are functional

Rates of admission, default, death, cure, relapse, non-response-transfer, and length of stay	MAM: Admissions: 1784 Death: 0/0.9% Cured: 87.0% Default: 4.4/5.6% Average length of stay: 90 Relapse rate: 3% Non response: 2%	MAM: Death: <3% Cured: >75% Defaulted: <15% defaulted Average length of stay: 90 days Relapse rate: <3% Non response rate <2%	TFSP Performance Indicators Admission: 100% Death: 0% Cured: 92.1% Defaulter: 6.2% Non response:1.7% Average length of stay: 88 days	Central Darfur: TFSP Performance Indicators Admission: 100% Death: 0% Cured: 92.1% Defaulter: 6.2% Non response: 1.7% Average length of stay: 88 days Relapse rate:8.2%
	SAM: Death: 0.9% Cured: 87.0% Default: 5.6% Average length of stay: 90 Relapse rate: 3% Non response: 2% Length of stay:49 days	SAM: Death: <10% Cured: >75% Defaulter: <15% Relapse rate: <3%% Average length of stay: 56 days	OTP Performance Indicators Admission: 100 % Cured rate: 84.2 % Defaulter rate: 11% Death rate: 4% Non respondent rate: 1.3% Average length of stay: 42 days Relapse rate:6.9%	OTP Performance Indicators Admission: 100% Cured rate: 84.2 % Defaulter rate: 11% Death rate: 4% Non respondent rate: 1.2% Average length of stay: 42 days Relapse rate:6.9%
Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), by sex.	N/A	Total: 120; Men 40, Women 80	Central Darfur: No activities reported in this quarter. Activities to start in next quarter	Central Darfur: No activities reported in this quarter. Activities to start in next quarter
Sub sector 3. Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behaviour Change behavioural change				
Number of people receiving behaviour change interventions by sex and age (0-11 months, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-49 years, 50-60 years, 60+ years)	N/A	Total: 2037 (1,630 Females aged 15 to 49 years & 407 Males aged 15 to 49 years)	Central Darfur: 1891 received behaviour changed messages 1660 women aged 15-49 years and 231 aged 15-49 years)	Central Darfur: 1891 received behaviour changed messages 1660 women aged 15-49 years and 231 aged 15-49 years
Number and percentage of infants 0-<6 mo. who are exclusively breastfed	32% (Nertiti only)	2,500 or 50% of infants aged 0-5 months are exclusively breastfed	Central Darfur: No activities reported in this quarter. Activities to start in next quarter	Central Darfur: No survey conducted this quarter

SECTOR 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Objective 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improved access to safe water and improved sanitation for IDPs and host communities and improved hygiene practices.

Table 3: Summary of project activities planned and executed during the quarter

Activity	Progress
Sub-sector 1: Water Supply Infrastructure	
Rehabilitated water supply pipeline in Golo	No progress this quarter
Emergency Water Supply System in Golo with new access point	Pursuing technical survey of water supply in Golo with the Commissioner and Security Agencies. We have seen the process move forward and we are confident of obtaining permission soon.
Construction of new hand-pumps (7 in Central Darfur) and repair of existing hand-pumps (20 in Central and 4 in East Darfur)	Central Darfur - 4 Hand pumps were repaired in Garsila and Koiya residential estates; 1 Hand pump was rehabilitated in Gosbaida through WUC; In September a further 2 Hand pumps were repaired in Istreina and Garsila area through WUC.
Rehabilitation of borehole in Central Darfur	No progress this quarter
Rehabilitation of 2 Water Yards (Muhajeria and Yassin Town)	Purchase requests have been submitted.
Water quality monitoring and treatment training with WES	No progress this quarter
Monthly water quality testing	Central Darfur: During random monthly testing in Central Darfur, 11/20 HHs (55%) tested had 0 faecal coliforms per 100ml sample (WS3 Source Water Quality (Bacteriological). WASH facilitators followed up in those HHs with contaminated samples. We are currently procuring more water testing materials from Khartoum, so there was no testing in September.
Training of 20 Hand Pump Mechanics	No progress in this quarter
Formation, mobilisation, and Training of 5 Water User Committees (JM and UMD)	In August in Central Darfur, 4 Meetings were held to discuss preparedness for the rainy season. Specific roles and responsibilities were highlighted for the community leadership and Tearfund WASH Team. In September, 3 Meetings were conducted between Tearfund and community leaders to discuss water resources managing in South and North IDPs camp and how to respond the rainy season floods in addition to the community participation in hygiene routine activities.
Sub sector 2. Sanitation Infrastructure	
Assembly and distribution of HH latrine slabs 400 in Muhajeria and 400 in Shaeria	No progress in this quarter
Sub sector 3. Hygiene Promotion	
Formation and strengthening of school health clubs in 2 schools	No progress this quarter
Training of Community Health promoters	Memorandum of Understanding signed with local NGO – MOPM - to help us implement hygiene promotion activities in Central Darfur.
Hygiene promotion in communities and IDP camps (including on sanitation/Open Defecation)	In August in Central Darfur, 18 Focus group discussions/sessions about hygiene awareness education were conducted, 285 individuals benefited from these educational sessions. 600 bars of soap (200g) were distributed to volunteers during the monthly hygiene promotion activities; 19 Focus group discussions/sessions about hygiene awareness education were conducted, 326 persons benefited from these educational sessions.
Household visits and FGDs	In August in Central Darfur, 40 sample household visits were conducted in the month with a bias on hygiene awareness campaigns and education. In September, 160 HHs were visited in the month with a bias on hygiene awareness campaigns and education;
Celebration of Hygiene Promotion Campaigns & Mass events/Int'l days	No progress this quarter
Solid waste management (clean-up campaigns and construction disposal pits /garbage bins)	In August in Central Darfur, 1760 jerry cans were cleaned in South Camp through clean-up campaigns; 3 solid waste

Activity	Progress
	<p>campaigns were conducted in South Camp during the month; 700 empty sacks were given out to the cleaning committees and volunteers during the month.</p> <p>In September, 2,961 pcs of Jerry cans were cleaned in south camp, sector 8 and 7 through the clean-up campaigns; 1,148 bars of soap (180g) were distributed to volunteers during the monthly hygiene promotion activities; 1 solid waste management campaign was conducted in North IDPs camp.</p>

Table 4: Sector 2 Impact indicator progress

Indicators	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter	Cumulative progress to date
Sub Sector 1: Hygiene Promotion / Behaviours				
Number of respondents who know 3 out of 5 critical times to wash hands (HP1 Hand Washing Knowledge)	<p>East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015.</p> <p>Central Darfur: 8.7% of 770HHs surveyed (16% of 387HHs in Guildo and Golo 1.6% of 383HHs in Umdukhun.</p>	<p>East Darfur: 4,800</p> <p>Central Darfur: 4,800 Total 9,600</p>	<p>East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending.</p> <p>Central Darfur: 532 301 female 231 male Total: 532 respondents</p>	<p>East Darfur: 0</p> <p>Central Darfur: 532 301 women 231 boys Total: 532 respondents</p>
HP2: Hand Washing Capacity: #of households with soap and water at a hand washing location	<p>East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015.</p> <p>Central Darfur: 7.5% of 770HHs surveyed (12.2% of 387HHs in Guildo and Golo, and 0.3% of 383HHs in Umdukhun</p> <p>Nertiti – 65% of 3,455HHs in Nertiti from previous OFDA project.</p>	<p>East Darfur: 700</p> <p>Central Darfur: 900 Total: 1,600</p>	<p>East Darfur: The baseline has just been completed (October 22nd), with analysis commencing the first week of November</p> <p>Central Darfur: 169 Total: 169 Households</p>	<p>East Darfur: 0</p> <p>Central Darfur: 169 Total: 169 Households</p>
Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers (HP3 Safe Water Handling)	<p>East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015.</p> <p>Central Darfur: Total 33.6% of 770HHs surveyed (31.7% of 387HHs in Guildo and Golo, and 35.4% of 383HHs in Umdukhun</p>	<p>East Darfur: 700</p> <p>Central Darfur: 900 Total: 1,600</p>	<p>East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending.</p> <p>Central Darfur: 287 Total: 287 Households</p>	<p>East Darfur: 0</p> <p>Central Darfur: 287 Total: 287 Households</p>

Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting)	East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015. Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: 3,750 Central Darfur: 5,250 Total: 9,000	East Darfur: N/A Central Darfur: 340 Total: 340 Households	East Darfur: N/A Central Darfur: 340 Total: 340 Households
Sub Sector 2: Sanitation				
Number of people directly benefitting from the sanitation infrastructure program	East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015. Central Darfur: 1200	East Darfur: 4,800 Central Darfur: 0 Total: 4,800 people	East Darfur: N/A Central Darfur: N/A Total: 0 people	East Darfur: N/A Central Darfur: N/A Total: 0 people
S1: Excreta Disposal (Open Defecation): # of households with no evidence of faeces in the living area.	East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015. Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: 800 Central Darfur: 0 Total: 800 Households	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 270 Total: 270 Households	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 270 Total: 270 Households
Number of household latrines completed and clean (S4 Excreta disposal (Household latrine infrastructure))	East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015. Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: 800 Central Darfur: 0 Total: 800	East Darfur: 0 – No activity this quarter. Central Darfur: N/A Total: 0 Households	East Darfur: 0 – No activity this quarter. Central Darfur: N/A Total: 0 Households
Number of households properly disposing of solid waste (S7 Solid Waste Management (Household	East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015. Central Darfur: Total 264HHs - 35% of 770HHs surveyed (48.7% of 387HHs in Guildo and Golo, and 22% of 383HHs in Umdukhun	East Darfur: 413 Central Darfur: 1,362 Total: 1,775	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 208 Total: 208 Households	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 208 Total: 208 Households
Sub Sector 3: Water Supply Infrastructure				
Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply infrastructure program	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: 7,000 Central Darfur: 19,000 Total: 26,000	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0 No scheduled activity this quarter Total: 0 people	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0 No scheduled activity this quarter Total: 0 people
Estimated water supplied per beneficiary in litres per person per day (WS2 Water Production)	East Darfur: The baseline was completed in October 2015 with analysis pending – due November 2015. Central Darfur: TBC in November 2015.	East Darfur: 15 litres per person per day Central Darfur: 15 litres per person per day	East Darfur: N/A Central Darfur: N/A	East Darfur: N/A Central Darfur: N/A

Number of test results with 0 faecal coliforms per 100ml sample (WS3 Source Water Quality Bacteriological)	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: TBC Central Darfur: TBC Total: TBC in November 2015)	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 11/20 (55%) HHs tests with 0 faecal coliforms. Visits conducted to follow up with those households where contaminated water was found. Total: 11	East Darfur: Central Darfur: 11 test results with 0 faecal coliforms Total:
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SECTOR 3: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities

Objective 3: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities: Effective and timely response to emergency needs as they arise in target areas

Please provide an executive summary of this the reporting period for this objective

Table 5: Summary of project activities planned and executed during this quarter

Activity	Progress
Sub sector: Non-food items (NFIs)	
Procurement and distribution of Non Food Items (NFIs) for newly displaced Internals Displaced Persons.(IDPs) (e.g., plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)	East Darfur: None/- Procurement of NFIs is planned to be carried out in November 2015 Central Darfur: No activities to report in this quarter as there was no emergency in Nertiti or accessible parts of Upper Jebel Marra requiring NFI distribution during this reporting period

Table 6: Sector 3 Impact indicator progress

Indicators	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter	Cumulative progress to date
Sub Sector 1: Non-food items (NFIs)				
Total number and per item USD cost of NFIs distributed, by type (e.g., plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)	0	Total: 7,080 NFI packs to be distributed comprising blankets, kitchen sets, water containers, ibriqs (water jugs), plastic sheeting.	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0
Total number and per item USD value of cash/vouchers distributed for NFIs, by type (e.g., plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of people receiving NFIs, by sex and type (e.g., plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)	0	7,080 people (3540 men and 3540 women)	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0	East Darfur: 0 Central Darfur: 0

2. Budgetary progress – Please outline any budgetary issues, and what progress has been made during this quarter.

Overall project expenditure at the end of September is 9%, with 12% in East Darfur. While this is currently low, a number of substantial procurements are under process, including water yard rehabilitation materials and hand pump repair kits for East Darfur. The baseline survey for East Darfur has just been completed with expenditure incurred in October. Implementation of activities will accelerate in the second quarter.

Central Darfur there were no budgetary issues in this reporting period.

3. Constraints faced during this period – Please outline constraints faced during this period and how these constraints were overcome. Please indicate if this required any changes to the planned activities and justify why if needed.

In East Darfur

- The rainy season which increased in August and September slowed the implementation of the project
- The delay in signing of the Technical Agreement (TA) at the Federal level significantly impacted the project's early start especially in the new locations. While HAC at the State level granted an interim permit to access areas of on-going projects, restriction was on new sites. The WASH TA was only granted in mid-September.

In Central Darfur, for Nertiti WASH challenges included project beneficiaries were too busy with rainy season and cultivation activities, project manager was away for three week in Umdukhun for baseline survey. However, some of the major activities for this were conducted. In Umdukhun delays in recruitment led to new WASH staff arriving at the end of September so most activities will commence in October.

4. Stories of transformation

Fatima Hassan is a young wife with 3 children, her daughter Halima is 14 months old and Fatima now is pregnant, in her second trimester. She lives with her husband in Kodi village in southern Guildo, Jebel Marra, 55km East Nertiti. Tearfund met her in the Stabilisation Centre (SC). She shares her story with a Tearfund nutrition employee "First of all let me say thank you to all of the tearfund Nutrition staff and a special thank you to SC staff, for saving my daughter"

"One month ago I was at home. and it was 11:30, and I was alone my husband was not around. My child Halima was very sick and she was bleeding. I was hopeless and I believed that she would die at any time, because she had been ill and bed-ridden for 45 days. Her body was bulging oddly, in addition to blisters in her skin. We took her to the traditional healer he said: we have to pay him the cost of treatment. We have no money but we agreed with him to pay in kind, so by that we paid 5 sacks of grain. The traditional healer used a sharp blade to made incisions on her whole body, I cried at that time because my daughter was not able to cry herself."

"After that, he put some dry herbs on the incisions and then he prayed for a moment, and asked us to take her home. He told me that *"She will be ok within 2 days, and be sure to do send my gifts"*. We took her home, but her condition deteriorated and she lost her appetite, her temperature was unusually high, the incisions ulcerated".

"The next day one of the Tearfund's community mobilizer came to our house. I do not remember his name, but he was so kind, he checked her and told me to take her to Nertiti. I told him that we have no money to travel to Nertiti and I am a pregnant, I cannot walk for a 2 days on foot. He said *"No we will pay for the cost of transportation, and cover food cost for you and your daughter during your stay in Nertiti hospital"*. I was very happy to hear that. When I called my mother and told her, she encouraged me to go and promised to go with me, and the next day we travelled to Nertiti".

"When we reached the hospital we gave them the referral card, the nurse took us to the clinic [Stabilisation Centre]. They called the doctor and he asked me some questions about Halima. He checked her and told the nurse to clean her, I asked them to do what they can to save her life"

Sabir the nutrition assistant explains "When Halima came with her mother and grandmother, the doctor checked her and then we conducted some medical tests for her. These tests included White Blood Cells (WBC), Blood Film For Malaria (BFFM), Hypoglycemia, hypothermia (HP), Oedema and appetite test. And the results confirmed that Halima had a fever, malaria, high hypoglycemic, oedema (+++), ulcerated incisions and poor appetite".

"The doctors installed a tube in her nose for feeding her because she refused to eat, they were feeding her milk every 2 hours, giving her medicine, cleaning her injuries daily, and providing food parcels for me and my mother. Today is our 15th

day for us in SC, but we feel that like we are at home with our family as the people here are so kind and friendly. I will pray for them for rest of my life”



Halima on her grandmother's legs in SC and the effect of the incisions on her body.



The grandmother with Halima after her appetite return, with no ulcerated incisions or oedema



Tearfund nutrition officer with Fatima (mother) and Halima in his hand after full recovery